









## THE RECORDER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1817.

every congregation all be completely organized, until the temple of prayer to the throne of God, shall be fully engaged in the effort of Christian art shall rejoice, and until men, under the banner, (we trust not far) other as brethren in business, and to glorify in the behalf of the servant, united of prayer, and come down from the people to do for the ed and desire. We those periods and been favored with special UNION and COME entreat you, brethren, and concert. If you to pay renewed attention to the PRAYER, recommended, and so generally. Has not the (if any two of his) any thing which grant their request, may we not hope upon the Church, our Israel are found the throne of mercy, we will not Jerusalem's sake, the righteousness the, and the salvation burneth!

To maintain a PRAYER, ALL DENOMINATIONS, while you continue, once delivered to the faithful testimony to the and order, which we no bigotry, or prejudicial or offensive criminal money. Remember, teaching, when all eyes to eye; when opinion as well as the sentiments which delightful anticipations and wrath and evil, among you with all look and pray for believers of every act together upon their common salvation.

brethren, be exhorted, you desire to profess; if you hope to be the cause of Christ, blessing; cherish the of effort. Besides the love which unite the ministers and Church are cemented by honest man cannot the "Confession of While we believe the few Testaments to be faith and practice, we with God and man, and this Confession, Let us adhere to the endeavor to transmit and undefined, a treasure at expense have, under But while we hold forth which we have received, indulging a spirit of godliness. It is never y in order to maintain, of opinion which are of the minor class, of among those who views of Divine truth, the godly have so hat it seems unnecessary arguments for its early periods of the peculiarities and the, yet however did one another, from their united prayer, to us a godly in moderation and for to be favored with

any will, no doubt, be discord and division in this, as well as in all Surely those who can principles of four may differ on minor to separate, or to be no divisions among together in the common. Follow the things whereby we have good and peace, and in unity.

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## The President's Tour.

New-York, June 14.—At 10 o'clock this morning, the President embarked on board the Steam Boat *Chancellor Livingston*, Capt. Wiswall, for West Point. He left the Steam Boat wharf, amidst the cheers of an immense concourse of citizens, and was honored with a salute of 19 guns from the Revenue Cutter, from the U. S. brig *Saranac*, and from the several forts as they passed up the river.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the President was initiated as a member of the *Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York*, and at 8 o'clock last evening, as a member of the *American Manufacturing Society*.

The *New-York Historical Society*, on the 18th inst. enrolled the President of the U. S. in the class of their honorary members.

June 9.—Yesterday, about noon, the President of the United States, with his suite, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor elect, His Honor the Mayor, and several members of the Corporation, Major-General Scott, Com. Evans and other military and naval officers, and a number of citizens, embarked on board the Steam Frigate *Fulton*, and proceeded to the Narrows, on a visit to the forts which defend this harbor. He afterwards landed at Staten Island. We understand that the President will this day visit the fortifications erected by our citizens at Harlem Heights, during the late war; and on Friday morning, proceed for New-Haven.

June 20.—The President of the U. S. accompanied by his suite, His Excellency the Governor elect, the Hon. Rufus King, Colonel Humphreys, Judge Van Ness, of the Supreme and District Courts, Gen. Scott, Gen. Morton, and several private citizens, visited Sandy Hook yesterday. This morning at 7 o'clock the President will depart for N. Haven, on board the Steam Boat *Connecticut*, accompanied by the U. S. brig *Saranac*, and Revenue Cutter *Active*, Capt. Cahoon.

It is understood, that the President will not reach Boston until Saturday next. An earlier visit was expected; but the importance of his attending an examination of the Cadets at West Point—of his viewing the forts and other defensive works, in the vicinity of New-York, at New-Haven, New-London and Newport, must necessarily take up considerable time, and being the paramount consideration of his journey, will not be neglected. At West Point, we are told, he reviewed the pupils at that Academy, in all the various branches of their education; and examined those of the higher classes individually.—*Gaz.*

His Excellency the Governor has issued an order to Maj. Gen. Crane, to "inform himself of the President's route, and order a proper detachment of Cavalry to meet him on the line of his Division, and escort him on his way to the metropolis." Gen. Crane has issued orders accordingly, and requested the field, staff and platoon Officers of his Division to join the intended escort in uniform and on horseback.

The Naval Court Martial, lately held at the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, of which Capt. Hull was President, has found JOHN S. PAGE, second Lieut. of Marines, guilty of the charges and specifications preferred against him by Wm. H. FREEMAN, first Lieut. in the same corps.

The sentence, which is ratified at Washington, CASHIERS the prisoner, and renders him incapable of ever serving as an Officer in the ARMY or NAVY; it also declares his pay and rations, now due, to be forfeited.—*Daily Adv.*

**Worthy of Imitation.**  
The approaching Fourth of July is to be celebrated at Windsor, Vt. by a Musical Oratorio, to be performed by the Amateurs of the vicinity.—The pieces selected for the occasion are principally from Handel. The performance is to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, and is to be resumed in the afternoon. A sermon is to make a part of the services.

**Treaty Boundaries.**—The Commissioners, on Boundaries, lately convened in this place, have adjourned their meetings to a future day. It is said, that according to the construction of the British agent, the eastern boundary line, would cut off part of the River St. Johns, and about two millions of land, from the District of Maine. By the Treaty of Ghent, however, it is provided that in the event of a difference of opinion upon the subjects under the consideration of the Commissioners, His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States, agree to refer the difficulty to some friendly Sovereign or State, then to be named for that purpose—and in consequence of which expectation all the arguments are delivered in writing.

**Tornado.**—The Richmond papers give a melancholy account of a whirlwind, which recently occurred in Hanover and King William Counties. It demolished (says the writer) dwelling houses, levelled the trees, and twisted off the heads of the grain. Only one life appears to have been lost. A negro woman saved herself and child by "jumping into a potato hole," when the house she was in was thrown down.—In another instance "four negroes were put out of their senses;" a fifth was carried about 150 yards, "his skull smashed against the ground, and he died the next day."

**New Discovery.**—A late Paris paper under the head of *Naples*, April 5, states, that near the temple at Pompei there has lately been discovered a rectangular public edifice, of 260 palms in length, and 120 in breadth, with a portico of 50 columns in the interior. This edifice, it is said, contains several remarkable pieces of statuary and other works of art.

**THE SEASON.**  
We are assured by gentlemen from various quarters, that there is a prospect of a plentiful harvest. Of English grain there is said to be an unusual quantity sown in New-England, and this generally promises well. If we mistake not our farmers begin to be convinced that the culture of wheat and rye has been too much neglected in favor of Indian Corn, the growth of which in this climate is more precarious, and oftener disappoints their hopes. Indian Corn at present appears slender and backward, and although the present weather gives it new life and vigor, its late must depend in a great measure upon the weather in the latter summer months. The worm is every where dead, and now affords nourishment to the vegetation that it lately threatened to destroy.—*D. Adv.*

**Sheep Shearing.**—The season is now passed, and the fleeces obtained are said to be very heavy. In the town of Waterloo, New-York State, two persons have been certified on oath, that the fleece of a Merino buck, belonging to a Mr. Sutton, had been sheared the 23d May, and weighed *Fourteen Pounds*.

**Singular Occurrence.**—A cow belonging to Mr. Hulet Hoag, of Pittsford, died on the 12th inst. On opening her, a green snake, about sixteen inches in length, was found, [probably drunk in with water from a brook, when very small.] It was seen by several witnesses, who wish the fact may be published. [Lansingburg Pa.]

**Valuable Present.**  
In the Margareta from England, six beautiful young Cows and a bull, of the Devonshire breed, arrived. They were a present from Mr. Coke, the rich farmer and Member of Parliament of Norfolk, to Mr. Caton, and Mr. Paterson of Baltimore.

The Provident Institution, or Savings Bank, in Boston, has answered the most sanguine expectations of its friends; holding out a prospect of increasing the rate of interest, after the first semi-annual meeting. A similar institution is contemplated to be established at Portsmouth.

The New-York Evening Post, says, that a Mr. R., an agent of the government, in the North Western District, has departed this civil life, a public defaulter, to the amount of 300,000 dollars.

We are happy to learn, that Mr. W. Simes, jeweller, of Portsmouth, whose shop was robbed a few days since, has recovered his property, and had the robber committed for trial.

A Jamaica paper of May 21, states that a slave in that island has been sentenced to transportation for life, for practising *obv.* or witchcraft.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## From the Brazils.

The brig *Agencia*, arrived at Quarantine in our lower harbor, left St. Salvador May 8. Every thing remained quiet at that place, and no resistance had been made to the royal government, though there were symptoms of disaffection and jealousy between the government and people. No disaffection however was shown openly. Nothing of any importance had been heard from Pernambuco, except that the blockading squadron were not very vigilant in performing their duty, and do not appear to have given much trouble to the republicans. No news had been received at St. Salvador of any revolution at Rio Janeiro, so that the report from Basseterre, (Guadaloupe) May 15, said to be direct from St. Salvador, that the people had "risen and driven off the Prince Regent," cannot be true. The distance from St. Salvador to Guadaloupe is about 2000 miles. Prices at St. Salvador were low.

**Extract of a letter from St. Salvador, dated 6th May.**  
There have been sent from this place two brigs, a ship and a frigate for Rio Janeiro, to blockade Pernambuco, but they had only been able to effect a partial blockade. They have made a prize of an English brig loaded with arms and ammunition, said to belong to an inhabitant of Pernambuco. When she arrived here, the English vessels from port hoisted their colors at half mast.

The inhabitants of this place appear to be well determined toward the Pernambuco, but the Governor is extremely watchful, and has seized all arms that were for sale. The Government of Pernambuco appears to be conducted by men of talents. Martins, the President of Commerce, is a native of this place, formerly established in Liverpool as a merchant. [M. H. Books.]

## Latest from South America.

The brig *Junius*, Dunton, has arrived at Philadelphia in 33 days from Bahia. Captain D. informs that a report was in circulation previous to his sailing, that *Monte Video* and *Rio Grande* were taken by the *Buenos Ayres* Army, and that a part of the troops from Bahia against Pernambuco had joined the Independents. A native priest had been detected and executed as a spy and emissary at Bahia a few days after being landed in the night near that place from a vessel despatched by the Governor of Pernambuco. Numerous letters to individuals in that province were taken, but being directed in cypher and the priest refusing to name them, the secret died with him—his last words were, "I die for liberty, my country, and her independence."

## Insurrection at Barcelona.

Intelligence of this event, has been confirmed, by an arrival at New-York, from Gibraltar. The insurrection is stated to have commenced about the 10th or 12th of April, when the populace, greatly dissatisfied towards the government, and particularly disaffected towards the friars, rose in a body, seized the friars, and cut and mangled them in a horrid and brutal manner. Gen. Lacy, holding a military command, at that place, in his efforts to suppress the insurrection, was killed; and other officers severely wounded.

An arrival at Salem, from Augustura, which she left 20th of May, brings accounts, that the place continued to be invested by the revolutionary troops; that the inhabitants had been reduced to great distress for the want of provisions; and unless relieved, in the course of two or three days, would be compelled to surrender the place. More than 1500 of the women and children, had been sent off.

Capt. Callender, of the ship *Ceres*, which has arrived at Charleston, having left Cadiz May 9, in company with the *Nymph*, which has also arrived at New-York, mentions that while he lay at Cadiz, two expeditions sailed for South-America, each under convoy of a frigate, having on board 5000 troops, who were "generally in a dissatisfied and mutinous state."

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

## IN SENATE, June 18, 1817.

The Committee appointed to consider the measures necessary to be adopted, in consequence of the expected visit of the President of the United States to this Commonwealth, made a report, in substance as follows:—  
*Resolved*, That should the President of the United States visit the capital of this State, His Excellency the Governor and Council be requested to adopt all such measures as they shall judge expedient to evince the respect which the State of Massachusetts is ever pleased to show to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

This report was accepted. After which the subject was reconsidered, and a motion to postpone the consideration of it, indefinitely, was carried.—Ayes 16. Noes 4.  
[We understand, that in the debate in the Hon. Senate on this subject, it was considered, and affirmed, that His Excellency the Governor already possesses competent authority to cause every necessary mark of respect to be paid to the President of the United States; and that no doubt can exist of the readiness of the Legislature to make the necessary appropriations to remunerate any reasonable expenses which may be incurred in the exercise of this authority.]

The Pay roll of the Senate was reported, and accepted. [Total 2062 dollars.]

The joint Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and request a recess, reported that His Excellency would communicate by message.  
Immediately after, *Alden Bradford*, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth, came in, and informed, that the Governor had passed upon all the acts laid before him, [Fifty six in number, the titles of which he then read,] and that it was His Excellency's pleasure to comply with the request of the two Houses, and to promulge them to the second Wednesday of January next. The Senators then separated.

## HOUSE, June 18.

Messrs. Stearns, Fay, and Sumner were appointed a committee to report whether the State has any remedy in the damage sustained by the unfaithful construction of the wall of the State Prison Yard.

The Treasurer by a resolve was authorized to commence suits for the recovery of monies due by the late Sheriff Samuel Howard, David Leonard, and John McMillan, unless paid into the Treasury within ninety days.

An order passed directing the Solicitor General to enforce the payment by the Wiscasset bank, of 1313 dollars of bills of that bank now in the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth came in, and made the same announcement as to the Senate.

## HEADS OF ACTS PASSED.

Acts to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of sites for Light-houses, on the west chop of Holmes' Hole, and of the Island of Petit Manan; and (additionally) on Race-Point, Nashua Island and Point Gammon.—An act in addition to the several laws now in force respecting School Districts.—To extend the powers and duties of Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables in certain cases.—In addition to the several acts concerning the curing, packing and exportation of pickled fish.—Making provision for the payment of the remaining two-fifths parts of the balance of the debt due from the Commonwealth for Loans for defence in the late war.—To authorize the United States to build a draw in Brighton Bridge.—To establish compensation for certain militia officers.—To change the names of certain persons therein named.—In addition to the act to incorporate the Bangor Bank.—To authorize Springfield Bank to increase its capital.—In addition to the act establishing the Hampshire Bank.—To reduce the capital of Saco Bank.—An additional act for regulating weights and measures in Boston.—To incorporate the Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.—To alter the times of holding the Circuit Court of Common Pleas and Court of Sessions within and for the county of Penobscot.—To alter the time for holding the C. C. of Common Pleas within and for the county of Lincoln.—Fixing the terms at which the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the Middle Circuit may transact business of a Court of Sessions.—To alter and establish the times and places for holding the Court having cognizance of Session business in the county of York.—In addition to an act making provision for the holding of a term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the counties of Franklin and Hampden, and for altering the time of holding the same in the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire.—To set off certain land from Malden and annex it to Medford.—To set off a part of the town of Penobscot and annex the same to the town of Castine.—To annex Jacob Mann, and his estate, to the first parish in Wrentham.—To annex a certain tract of land to the town of Union.—To annex certain lands to Mount Washington and Egremont.—To annex Benjamin Shaw and others to Bowdoinham.—To set off the town of Guilford from Somerset county and annex the same to Penobscot county.—To incorporate the town of Brooksville.—To alter the name of the town of Buckstown, in Hancock county. [It is now called Bucksport.]—To continue in force an act to incorporate the Boston Marine Insurance Company.—To incorporate certain persons for the purpose of opening a Canal from the head of Norset Cove to Boat Meadow Creek.—To incorporate the Damariscotta Congregational Society in Nobleborough.—To incorporate the Trustees of the Lexington Ministerial Fund.—To incorporate the first Baptist Society in Ipswich.—To incorporate a number of persons by the name of the Methodist Society in Danvers.—To establish the Massachusetts Steam Navigation Company.—To establish a Ministerial Fund in Sudbury.—An additional act respecting the incorporation of the first Baptist Society in York.—Declaring and confirming the incorporation of the first Congregational parish in Salem.—Respecting the support of public worship in the town of Pittsfield.—In addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate a number of the inhabitants of the town of Dorchester, in the county of Norfolk, into a religious society by the name of the Second Parish in Dorchester.—To establish a Ministerial Fund in the town of Bloomfield, and to incorporate the Trustees for the management thereof.—In further addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate Isaac Story and others, into a company by the name of the Marblehead Social Insurance Company.—In addition to an act entitled an act for establishing of the Second Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation.—In addition to an act entitled an act to reduce the capital stock of the Boston Bank.—In addition to the act incorporating the Bangor Bank.—Repealing the act to incorporate the Trustees of an Academy in Lynn.—To repeal in part an act in addition to an act entitled an act for the preservation of Fish in Penobscot river and bay, and the several streams emptying into the same.—Further regulating the taking of Fish in Merrimack River.—In addition to an act entitled an act to establish the Taunton and South Boston Turnpike Corporation.—In further addition to an act entitled an act establishing a Corporation by the name of the Sixth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation.—To establish the Penobscot Canal Corporation.—Authorizing the first parish in Freeport to rebuild or repair their meeting house.—In addition to an act relative to Mills on Charles river.—Establishing the Compensation to certain Militia officers.—To alter and change the names of certain persons therein named.

## ORDAINED.

At Durham, (N. H.) on Wednesday last, Rev. FEDERAL BURR, over the Congregational Church and Society in that place. Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Asa M'Farland of Concord; Sermon by the Rev. Joshua Bates, of Dedham, from Jer. xxix. 13. "And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart." Charge by the Rev. Dr. Pearson, of Andover. Consecrating prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring, of Newburyport. Fellowship of the churches by Rev. Mr. Clary, of Dover. Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Ray, of New-Hampton, N. H.

## MARRIAGES.

In Wilmington, (N. C.) Mr. Joseph Ripley, jun. mer. 1ste of Boston, to Miss Frances A. Campbell—Hon. Willis Alston, to Miss Sarah M. Potts.  
In Exeter, (N. H.) Mr. Henry A. Handlet, to Miss Mary Fellows.—In Alstead, (N. H.) Hon. William Fay, to Miss Caroline V. Willers.  
In Bangor, (Me.) Mr. David Hathorn, 2d, to Miss Jane Hitchborn.—In Arundel, Mr. William Perkins, to Miss M'Chitabell Lord.  
In Nantucket, Mr. Henry Swift, mer. of Boston, to Miss Mary, daughter of Capt. Zenas Coffin.  
In New-Bedford, Capt. Richard West, to Miss Mary Allen.—Mr. Hiram Corvill, to Miss Ann Allen, both daughters of Capt. William Allen.  
In Leicester, Mr. Jonathan Warren, jun to Miss Mary Livermore.—In Weston, Mr. Hervey Fuller, to Miss Cylinda Fiske.  
In Bosford, Mr. Charles M. Kimball, of Newburyport, to Miss Mary Foster.—Mr. John Ross, to Miss Caroline Robinson.  
In Worcester, Mr. William Henry, to Miss Catharine A. Mendall.—In East Sudbury, David Baldwin, Esq. to Miss Deborah C. Maynard.  
In Newburyport, Mr. Michael M. Pearson, to Miss Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Joseph Sevier.  
Capt. Charles Short, to Miss Rebecca George.  
In Salem, Mr. David Magon, to Miss Sally O. Franks.—Capt. Josiah G. Burrill, to Miss Sally Smith.—Mr. Jacob Jones, to Miss Eliza Dutch.—Mr. Moses Ham, to Miss Eliza Civil.  
In Amesbury, Mr. Nathaniel Davis, to Miss Mary Bricket.—In Marblehead, Capt. Benjamin Dodd, to Miss Sally Taverner, of Boston.  
In Framingham, Mr. Samuel Murdock, to Miss Abigail Stone.  
In Medford, Mr. Jacob Ellis, to Miss Hannah Colburn, both of Dedham.  
In Charlestown, Dr. Peter Underwood, of Amherst, (N. H.) to Miss Anna Gage.  
In Boston, Doctor Theodore Dexter, to Miss Sarah M. Fowler.—Mr. Josiah Bradley, mer. to Miss Joanna Frothingham, daughter of the late Ebenezer F. Esq.—Mr. William Smith, to Miss Keziah Jewett.—Mr. Ephraim Willard, of St. Andrews, to Miss Elizabeth Copeland.

## DEATHS.

At Havana, Mrs. Avis Moore, wife of Capt. Robert M. of Boston; Joseph Collins, of Boston, seaman of sch. *Paine*; Joshua Blanchard, of Boston, aged 19, and Charles Anderson, of Sweden, aged 20, seaman of ship *Magnet*; William Griffin, of Gloucester, of brig *George*; of Boston; Jos. Cheever, of Manchester, mate of sch. *Paragon*. At Pt. Petre, on board brig *Lion*, Sutton, Mr. Jesse Minturn, of New Jersey, aged 21; On board brig *George*, Whitledge, Charles, son of Capt. John Pritchard, aged 18; Mr. William Waite, of Freeport, aged 22; and Mr. John Waldron, of Portland: On board brig *Francis*, ar. at Portland, Mr. Nathl. Jones, and Mr. Henry Hodgkins, of Portland: Mr. Nathl. Stanford, and Mr. John Graham, of Cape Elizabeth.  
On board brig *Traveller*, on the Coast of Africa, Capt. William Driscoll, of Gloucester; and William Dole, seaman, of Newburyport.  
In Amsterdam, Sylvanus Bourne, Esq. for many years American Consul General to Holland.  
At sea, James Ouetin, of Gloucester, aged 20; he fell overboard and was drowned.  
In Baltimore, Mr. Malcom M'Arthur, brewer, of Philadelphia, after a short illness, which he attributed to sleeping on a damp bed on his way there, at a tavern in New-Castle.  
The deaths in New-York, in the week ending the 14th inst. were 43—one by the casualty of swallowing a nail.—The deaths in Philadelphia, same week, were 33—one of natural small pox. This circumstance has not for some time occurred in any other obituary note.  
In Philadelphia, Ebenezer Hazard, Esq. aged 73, formerly Post Master General of the U. States.  
In Stamford, (Con.) James Selick, 31, suicide.  
In Norway, (Me.) Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Daniel Young, aged 31.  
In Warren, Maine, Moses Copeland, Esq. 76, a native of Milton.  
In Alfred, Mrs. Thankful Shepard, aged 74, widow of the late Hon. A. S.  
In Ashburnham, Elisha White, Esq. aged 59—Samuel, son of Capt. Caleb Wilder, 15, suddenly.  
In Plimpton, Major Samuel Ellis, aged 40.  
In Royalston, Miss Deborah Wood, aged 19.  
In Sutton, widow Lucy Eaton aged 30.  
In Sterling, Mr. Martin Ross, aged 34.  
In Winchendon, Col. Paul Raymond, aged 87.  
In Hardwick, Mrs. Hannah Trow, aged 41.  
In Norwich, Mass. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Aaron Hall, Esq.  
In Pittsfield, Mr. Edward Cossey, aged 59—Mr. John Allis, a blind man.  
In New Bedford, Mrs. Catharine, wife of Capt. Eber Clark, aged 44.  
In Nantucket, drowned, Mr. Lemuel Hinds, of Sandwich.  
In Newton, 15th inst. Mrs. Margaret Hall, consort of Mr. Benjamin H.  
In Stoneham, Mrs. Charlotte, daughter of Rev. Joseph H. Stevens, aged 15.  
In Richmond, Mass. Rev. David Perry, 71.  
In Stockbridge, Mass. Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Winslow Norcott, aged 24.  
In Beverly, Widow Sarah Roundy, aged 84: Mr. Elisha Smith, aged 40.  
In Andover, Mr. Abijah Fuller, aged 62.  
In Salem, Mr. Jonathan Bright, upholsterer 59.  
In Chelsea, Joseph Foster Sohier, son of William D. S. Esq. aged 6 years.  
In Boston, Widow Huldah Claffin, aged 76—Miss Susannah Allen, aged 40—Mr. Thomas P. Lane, aged 28—Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Parrot, aged 33—Mr. Jonathan Greeley, aged 61. Very suddenly, Mr. William Brintnall, aged 35.

## Eight bales more French Paper Hangings, New Patterns.

**J. BUMSTEAD**, No. 68, Cornhill, has just received 8 bales containing the newest and most fashionable French Papers and Borders, different from any heretofore offered for sale in this town. These together with the former very extensive variety of both French and American Papers, are considered worthy the attention of purchasers.

## FIRE BOARD PAPERS.

From 50 cents to \$3. June 24.

**Cheap White Lace Veils.**  
**JOSIAH DOW**, up stairs, Cornhill-square, has just received—White Lace VEILS, which are for sale very cheap. Also, Artificial Flowers, new patterns, and one elegant Long Shawl.  
June 24.

## Carriers' Knives and Stones.

**JUST** received, of a superior quality, for sale by **GEO. ODIN & CO.** No. 5, Dock-square. Also, a complete assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware Goods on the most favorable terms.  
June 17.

## Elegant Paper Hangings.

**JUST** opened at GRANT'S Paper Hanging Store, No. 6, Union street, A variety of rich Papers and Borders, together with low priced and middling quality papers, of new figures, received by last arrivals from France. Also, small Landscapes of New-York manufacture, making together with their own manufacture, an extensive variety of every style.  
**TO LET**—A large genteel HOUSE in Court-street, now occupied by Mr. Goldthwait, possession given the 1st July—none need apply but such as can make rent secure.  
June 17.

## REMOVAL.

**JEREMIAH FITCH & Co.** have removed their business from No. 27, Cornhill, to No. 5, Cheap-side, opposite WILLIAMS & Wood's corner store, where they offer for sale, a large assortment of English, French and India GOODS, by wholesale and retail, for cash or credit.  
April 29, 1817. 6m

## To Boot Makers.

**JUST** received 600 pair French Lining Boot Webb, of a superior quality, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or credit.  
**WM. CHADWICK**, Agent, No. 12, Exchange-Buildings. May 20.

## SUMMER QUARTER.

**M. & MRS. BROWN** would give notice that their Summer Quarter will commence on Monday June 9. Terms as usual.  
Charlestown, June 1, 1817.

## T. W. PARSONS—Dentist.

**Respectfully** informs the inhabitants of Boston in its vicinity, that he practises in the line of his profession, at No. 38, Newbury-street. In consequence of his improved method of forming Artificial Teeth from accurate moulds taken from the human mouth, he is enabled firmly to affix them where there are no stumps remaining, and in many cases in which it has been deemed utterly impracticable to secure them. The great comfort and convenience of distinct articulation is preserved, and the appearance of the Teeth so natural as to deceive the most critical observer. Having been regularly educated to the profession, and after several years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is enabled to give perfect satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands. 3m May 6.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons, having any accounts against the Boot Factory at No. 3 and 12, Exchange-Buildings—are desired to exhibit them for settlement, and all those whose accounts are over 90 days standing, are requested to call and settle the same with the Subscriber, without further notice.  
**WM. CHADWICK**, Agent.



# POETRY.

From the West of England Journal of April 15.

Lines, written in a Church-Yard, by a School Boy, since deceased.

"It is good for us to be here; if thou wilt, let us make three Tabernacles, one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias."—Matt. xvii. 4.

Method, it is good to be here:  
If thou wilt, let us build—but for whom?  
Nor Elias nor Moses appear;  
But the shadows of eve that encompass the gloom:

The abode of the dead, & the place of the tomb.  
Shall we build to ambition? ah no!  
Affrighted he shrinketh away:  
For see they would pin him below  
In a small narrow cave, & begirt with cold clay,  
To the meanest of reptiles, a peer and a prey.

To beauty? ah no! she forgets  
The charms which she yielded before—  
Nor knows the foul worm, that she frets  
The skin which but yesterday fools could adore,  
For the smoothness it held, or the tint which it wore.

Shall we build to the purple of pride—  
The trappings which dizen the proud?  
Alas! they are all laid aside—  
And here's neither dress nor adornment allow'd,  
But the long winding sheet, and the fringe of the shroud!

To riches? alas! 'tis in vain—  
Who hid in their turns have been hid—  
The treasures are squandered again—  
But here in the grave are all metals forbid,  
But the tinsel that shone on the dark coffin lid.

To the pleasures which mirth can afford,  
To the revel, the laugh, and the jeer?  
Ah! here is a plentiful board!  
But the guests are all mute at their pitiful cheer,  
And none but the worm is a reveller here.

Shall we build to affection and love?  
Ah no! they have wither'd and died,  
Or fled with the spirit above—  
Friends, brothers and sister are laid side by side,  
Yet none have saluted, and none have replied.

Unto sorrow? the dead cannot grieve,  
Not a sob, not a sigh meets mine ear,  
Which compassion itself could relieve!  
Ah! sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love, nor fear,  
Peace, peace, is the watch-word, the only one here.

Unto death, to whom monarchs must bow?  
Ah no! for his empire is known,  
And here there are trophies enow,  
Beneath the cold dead! & around the dark stone;  
Are the signs of a sceptre that none may disown.

Then the first unto *Hope* we will build;  
And look for the sleepers around us to rise!  
The second to *Faith*, which ensures it fulfill'd—  
And the third to the *Lamb* of the great sacrifice,  
Who bequeath'd us them both when he rose to the skies.

# MISCELLANY.

## BLACK SLAVERY.

[From the Christian Disciple, by request.]

Negro Slavery an obstacle to the success of Missionaries among the Indians.

The venerable author of "The Star in the West" Elias Boudinot, says, "The writer of these sheets, many years ago, was one of the corresponding members of a society in Scotland for promoting the gospel among the Indians. To further the great work, they educated two young men of very serious and religious dispositions, and who were desirous of undertaking the mission for this purpose. When they were ordained and ready to depart, we wrote a letter in the Indian style, to the Delaware nation, then residing on the northwest of the Ohio, informing that we had, by the goodness of the Great Spirit, been favored with a knowledge of his will, as to the worship he required of his creatures, and the means he would bless to promote the happiness of men, both in this life and that which is to come. That thus enjoying so much happiness ourselves, we could not but think of our red brethren in the wilderness, and wish to communicate the glad tidings to them, that they might be partakers with us. We had therefore sent them two ministers of the gospel who would teach them these great things, and earnestly recommended them to their careful attention. With proper passports the missionaries set off, and arrived in safety at one of their principal towns. "The Chiefs of the nation were called together, who answered them, that they would take it into consideration, and in the mean time that they might instruct their women, but they should not speak to the men. They spent fourteen days in council, and then dismissed them very courteously with an answer to us. "This answer made great acknowledgments for the favor we had done them. They rejoiced exceedingly at our happiness in thus being favored by the Great Spirit, and felt very grateful that we had condescended to remember our red brethren in the wilderness. But they could not help recollecting that we had a people among us, who because they differed in color, we had made slaves of, and made them suffer great hardships and lead miserable lives. Now, they could not see any reason, if a people being black entitled us thus to deal with them, why a red color should not equally justify the same treatment. They therefore were determined to wait to see whether all the black people amongst us were made thus happy and joyful, before they could put confidence in our promises; for they thought a people who had suffered so much and so long by our means should be entitled to our first attention; that therefore they had sent back the two missionaries, with many thanks, promising that when they saw the black people amongst us restored to freedom and happiness, they would gladly receive our missionaries."

This valuable extract was copied into the "Portraiture of Domestic Slavery," with the following remark of Mr. Boudinot—"This is what in any other case would be called close reasoning, and is too mortifying a fact to make further observations upon." p 13, 14.

The "reasoning" may indeed be called "close," and the "fact," on which it is grounded, is truly "mortifying;" but perhaps we should not dismiss the subject without "further observations." While I admire the philanthropy and benevolence which are displayed for sending the gospel into various parts of the world, I cannot but regard the slaves in this country as a class of beings who have as strong claims on the compassion of Christians as either "our red brethren in the wilderness," or the people of the East Indies. And it is not remarkable that a circumstance which was so obvious to the red chiefs, whom we call *savages*, should have been so generally overlooked by their white brethren? "They thought a people who had suffered so much and so long by our means, should be entitled to our first attention." Well they might think so; yet a million of these poor slaves have been too generally passed over in the plans of benevolence which have been adopted in our country.

It is, however, a pleasing consideration, that the condition of the slaves in this land of freedom, is becoming more and more the subject of attention. Several efforts have been made to awaken public sympathy for these sufferers. The "Portraiture of Domestic Slavery" contains a variety of

facts, well adapted to the object for which they are brought before the public. A valuable pamphlet has also been recently published in this vicinity, entitled "Horrors of Slavery." It is chiefly composed of well chosen extracts from Parliamentary speeches, and the writings of men who have distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and benevolence.

The compiler of the pamphlet has long had his mind impressed with the importance of the subject, and it is hoped that his attempt to excite the attention and sympathy of his fellow-citizens will not fail to produce some good effects. No one, it is believed, can read this tract, with an impartial mind, without being convinced that the white people of this country are chargeable with the most glaring inconsistency, and that something ought to be done to effect the emancipation of the slaves.

Had slavery been unknown in this country to the present time, a proposition for introducing it would be regarded with horror by every benevolent man in the nation. Yet such is the influence of habit and custom, that a great portion of our fellow-citizens can sleep very quietly while a seventh part of the people of the United States are deprived of the natural rights of men, and held as the mere property of others—as liable to be bought and sold as the beasts of the field! Yet we call our country "the land of liberty;" we fancy that we are an enlightened people, and even assume the name of CHRISTIANS!

## WHITE SLAVERY.

From the Lexington (Ken) Monitor, May 23.

Mr. Hunt.—Various reports and conjectures have been, for some time past, in circulation, respecting a number of Dutch *Redemptioners*, or, as some will have it, *WHITE SLAVES*, lately arrived in this vicinity, bought at Annapolis, by Capt. Thomas P. Moore, from on board a Dutch vessel, and transported to the Western Country. As this kind of traffic is both novel and strange in this hemisphere, curiosity has been excited to know the real nature of the transaction. Two young men, formerly belonging to the transported squad of Capt. T. P. Moore, and now in servitude to Col. Richard M. Johnson, a few weeks past appeared in this place, in search of their German countrymen, and from them we heard a very deplorable story. They are both men of intelligence, and one of them was a Captain in the service of the Emperor of Germany. The other is a Dentist. We were about to suggest the propriety of stating the outlines of their narrative, but understanding that it is already sketched by an able pen, in the National Pulse, we request that you will give the account a place in your paper, and gratify

MANY FRIENDS TO LIBERTY.

From the Washington Gazette.

Dutch *Redemptioners* passed through here on Wednesday last, on their way towards Kentucky, to certain individuals of which State they have indentured themselves for three years in order to defray the expense of transportation from Amsterdam to the United States. Three hundred are said to have arrived at Annapolis in one vessel, for which the Capt. gets one hundred dollars a head, he must, of course, have made the handsome sum by his freight of about \$30,000.

Harrodsburgh, Ken April 12.

Four of the drove of "Redemptioners" mentioned in the above extracts, arrived in Harrodsburgh, owned by Capt. Thomas P. Moore. 12 or 13 more of them are at Col. R. Johnson's farm.—The rest of them have been sold on the way. The cry of "Dutch Slaves," soon assembled the town around them. Being by birth a German myself, I naturally visited them. They are all very young, three of them, I think, under age. They heavily complained of their usage, and asserted, that they had been "belogen and betrogen" (belied and betrayed) from the beginning to the end. Three of them have since absconded, and though pursued by the agents of their owner, and by advertisements of "Run away Dutch Servants," have not yet been found. Not one of them can speak a word of English, and they are all mechanics. The fourth remains here, working as a taylor at Mr. Watson's shop, where he is very content, and very well treated. He is a youth of 19 years, with a very prepossessing countenance and conduct, indeed he is the favorite of the town.—He is parentless, though he left brothers and sisters in Germany, who, he told me with tears in his eyes are ignorant of his transportation. From him (who appears altogether incapable of telling a falsehood) I have the following statements of their unhappy fate.

A Hollander (thanks to God he is not an American) of the name of Blocker, Captain and owner of the ship *Youtfrow Johanna*, enticed them, with all the blarney of a kidnapper, by high wages & the best treatment in a land of freedom, or in the words of my informant, by telling them that the mountains of America were of Gold, and its Rivers of melted silver, to leave their native land for the happy shores of Columbia. Upon their owning they were not able to pay for their passage, Blocker promised them that he would trust them; that his vast acquaintance with rich tradesmen in America, who longed for European mechanics, enabled him to place each of them in a situation, in which by their high wages, they would be enabled in a short time to repay him. They yielded. The character of Americans all ways stood high in Germany, and our late war had thrown an additional lustre upon the name of the only remaining Republic on earth. 200 guilders were demanded by the Capt. for which he stipulated for each passenger 1 lb. of cheese, and ditto of butter per week; 6 lb. of flour, ditto of meat, & ditto of bread. Potatoes, rice, beans, and other tenable vegetables as much as necessary. Good usage and good water in plenty. Instead of this they only got half of their allowance in stinking meat, which the barbarian had bought of a Russian ship, so contaminated, that the passengers usually threw it overboard. Not one potato, not one grain of rice, not one bean, only badly-peeled barley, and black, hard sailors' biscuits, and putrid water in half allowance only, was their constant fare. Butter and cheese were out of the question. But even this low, this scanty fare, was totally exhausted, before they had proceeded half their journey, and if they had not by the special kindness of Providence met a ship coming from America, from which the abominable Blocker purchased something like a supply, they must, unavoidably, all have been starved! They were overtaken and boarded by an African corsair, but the hideous yell, which the Capt. ordered them to issue from the shipboard, frightened them away. If they had been seriously attacked by the sea-robbes, they must have been carried into Algiers or Tripoli as slaves, as they had no kind of weapons to defend themselves. They were huddled together five in a birth without bed, straw or cover, upon the bare planks, tossed to and fro by the rolling of the vessel, impelled by the raging ocean. Whoever has been at sea can easily imagine the distress of 300 persons, men, women and children, with such a fare, and under such a Captain! At last they espied the happy shores of Columbia's free-born land! The survivors of the crew, (for many victims of misery had been buried in the waves, a welcome food to the man-eating shark) hailed with stretched out arms the yet distant hillocks, who seemed to beckon to them, come, poor, forlorn wanderer, thy sufferings are at an end!—Rest, happiness, liberty, and plenty await thee. Only set thy foot upon this sacred land, and thou art protected, happy and free. But who can describe their disappointment, their horror, their despondency, when at their arrival they

were ordered out by "platoons," to be sold for their passage!!

Several Germans from Philadelphia and Baltimore came to buy, and with them the half starved crew would freely have gone from a natural feeling of Nationality, and from the chance of conversation in their native tongue. But the brutal Captain, fearing that those gentlemen might learn from the unhappy passengers, in what manner they had been entrapped and used, he never permitted one German to come on board. He had promised to land them at Philadelphia or Baltimore, but the fear of detection made him land at Annapolis, where there are hardly any Germans. And even here he would admit only two visitors at once to the ship, and if he observed them to be more inquisitive than it suited his purposes, he had them quickly returned to the shore. In this forlorn situation, what could the poor souls do? Unprotected by any law, looked upon by all who came on board, as—cattle for sale!—Not one German, to whom they could extend their arms for salvation from this "prison ship," tormented by vermin, unclean, shivering, starving—they were willing to sign any articles or indentures, that were offered, rather than to remain in a place, that had proved a hell to them for 16 long weeks, 52 of them indentured themselves to Capt. Tho. P. Moore, and another gentleman, whose name my informant but faintly recollects. They were to serve for three years—(three years' servitude of good mechanics for such a passage—such a treatment!)—They were to be put to no other business but that of their respective professions or trades. They were to receive \$2 each when landed, and every Sunday some pocket money.—Not one penny of money, they have received ever since. When landed, four or five of them quickly deserted and escaped. Many were parted with by bargain, and among them two females, who, were readiest sale. The rest were marched over the mountain, frequently up to their knees in snow, wading creeks, &c. at the rate of 18 or 20 miles a day. At Pittsburgh they took boat, not half of them provided with blankets, swam down the Ohio, and landed at Limestone. There a number of them were separated from the rest and sent down the river. The rest of them arrived by land at Col. Johnson's residence. Here they first understood that most of them belonged to Col. Johnson. Four only, were said to belong to Capt. Thomas P. Moore. These four, highly discontented with their station, shouldered their bundles, and, as they had not indentured themselves to Col. Johnson, went off towards Harrodsburgh, the residence of their master. They were conducted to this place by order of Col. Johnson. Their arrival as "Dutch slaves," or as some would have it, "Dutch negroes," soon called the town around them. It was indeed a new sight in Kentucky! As a German I accosted them and soon learned from them their past fare and their present situation. I told them they *must* make the best of a bad bargain. That I had reason to think that *now* their sufferings would be over. That I knew Capt. Thomas P. Moore, to be a generous man, who would at his arrival pride himself to treat them well. That the citizens of Harrodsburgh would warmly sympathize with their situation, and that as soon as they had got acquainted with the language and manners of the country, I expected they would be content I offered them as a native of their mother country, all the service in my power. The next day they were ordered by the agents of Capt. Moore to find themselves masters to work in order to earn their victuals. Under this pretext, three of them absconded, and though advertised as ran away "Dutch slaves" have not yet been recovered. The fourth, as I have mentioned before, works as a taylor with Mr. Watson, of this town, is well treated and very content. A HUNN.

## SLAVES IN MOROCCO.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Till of late nothing scarcely was known of the interior of Morocco, by the continental Europeans, nor even by the British, though it lies within sight of the British garrison at Gibraltar. In 1809, James Grey Jackson, Esq. a British merchant, published an account of the empire of Morocco, computed from miscellaneous observations made during a long residence in, and various journeys through that country. The Moors, or Moslems, purchase their slaves from Tombuctoo, by means of the caravans which are frequently passing from the one country to the other.

"These slaves" (observes Mr. Jackson) "are treated very differently from the unhappy victims who used to be transported from the coasts of Guinea, and our settlements on the Gambia, to the West-India Islands. After suffering those privations which all who traverse the African Desert must necessarily and equally submit to, masters, as well as servants and slaves, they are conveyed to Fez and Morocco, and after being exhibited in the sock, or public market place, they are sold to the highest bidder, who carries them to his home, where, if found faithful, they are considered as members of the family, and allowed an intercourse with the free-born women of the household. Being in the daily habit of hearing the Arabic language spoken, they soon acquire a partial knowledge of it; and the Mohammedan religion teaching the unity of God, they readily reject paganism, and embrace Mohammedanism. The Moslem masters then instil into their vacant minds, ready to receive the first impression, the fundamental principle of the Moslem doctrine. The more intelligent learn to read and write, and afterwards acquire a partial knowledge of the Koran: and such as can read and understand one chapter, from that time procure their emancipation from slavery; and the master exults in having converted an infidel, and in full faith expects favor from heaven for the action, and for having liberated a slave. When these people do not turn their minds to reading, and learning the principles of Mohammedanism, they generally obtain their freedom after eight or ten years servitude; for the more conscientious Moslem consider them as servants, and purchase them for about the same sum that they would pay in wages to a servant during the above period; at the expiration of which term, by giving them their liberty, they, according to their religious opinions, acquire a blessing from God, for having done an act which a Moslem considers more meritorious in the sight of heaven, than the sacrifice of a goat, or even of a camel. This liberation is entirely voluntary on the part of the owner; and I have known some slaves so attached to their owners from good treatment, that when they have been offered their liberty, they have actually refused it, preferring to continue in servitude."

While we contrast the account given above by Mr. Jackson, with the manner in which the negroes have been treated for three centuries past by people calling themselves by the hallowed name of *Christian*, what can we say other than that, the one with his heart believeth in the religion he professes, and the religion of the other lies only in his lips. Now that the abominable slave trade is no longer legalized; now that it is abolished and strictly prohibited by the general laws of Christendom, excepting Spain and Portugal even now there are spoliated Americans, who, sailing under Spanish and Portuguese colors, are robbing Africa of her sons and daughters, and transporting them in fetters and under every afflicting and appalling circumstance, to hopeless and most cruel servitude—even now there are American merchants, sitting in their counting rooms and coolly casting up their probable gains from such nefarious voyages, who per adventure, on Sunday, appear at church with devout faces, & bow their heads at the name of Jesus!

## ANOTHER MAMMOTH.

From the New-York Columbian.

Particulars of the discovery of another Mammoth Skeleton, in Orange county, (N. Y.) in an extract of a letter from Dr. MITCHELL to Dr. WITT CLINTON, L. L. D. &c. President of the Literary and Philosophical Society, dated—

"Chester, May 27, 1817.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you, the discovery of the remains of a Mammoth, this morning, at Chester, in the town of Goshen, Orange county, N. York.

"We have already raised a part of the bones. They lie in the meadow of Mr. Yelverton. The soil is a black vegetable mould, of an inflammable nature, and in reality a good kind of turf. It abounds with pine knots and trunks; and was about thirty years ago, covered with a grove of white pine trees. The depth below the surface, where the bones lie, does not exceed six feet.—There is reason to believe the whole osseous parts are here, as they can be felt by exploring rods, in various directions around the spot. It may be expected, that with due exertion, an entire skeleton can be procured, surpassing every thing of the sort that the world has seen.

Judge Silvanus Miller, Peter Townsend, Esq. Peter G. Townsend, M. D. Dr. Seely, Mr. John Yelverton, Messrs. Isaac and William Townsend, Miller Wharry, Esq. and other citizens, attended the search. The parts already raised, are the ulna and half the humerus of the fore leg, half the lower jaw with its teeth, portions of ribs and other parts of the frame. They are of enormous magnitude. They were all carried to the house of the Hon. Anthony Davis, in the neighborhood.

"The friends of science have now the power, in all probability, of procuring as much as remains of this quondam inhabitant of our soil; and I entertain no doubt but that the opportunity will be cheerfully improved.

"Dr. Townsend who makes the excursion with me, by appointment of the Lyceum of Natural History, was among the foremost in this successful enterprise; and Dr. Seely deserves to be mentioned as his faithful and zealous coadjutor. From the former of these gentlemen, a more particular report may be shortly expected. I shall take measures for securing the residue. Think of the existence of such an animal fabric, disinterred within sixty miles of New-York city!

"The region extending from Rochester along the Walkill to this place, is full of organic relics. The fossils indicate the former dominion of the ocean; and many of them appertain to creatures not now known to be alive. The dimensions of the parts as given me by Drs. Seely and Townsend are as follows:

Length of the tooth, 6 inches.

Breadth of the same, 3 1/2 inches.

Circumference of the lower jaw, including the tooth it contains, 26 inches.

Length of the jaw, making allowance for some detrition, 35 inches.

Breadth of the articulating surface of the lower extremity of the humerus, 12 inches.

Breadth of the outer condyle of the same, 7 inches.

Breadth of the inner condyle of the same, 7 inches.

Depth from the anterior to the posterior part of this articulating surface, 10 inches.

Length of the cavity of the os cranium, 7 inches.

Breadth of the same, 5 1/2 inches.

Depth of the same, 2 1/2 inches.

Length of the ulna, 32 inches.

Circumference of the upper articulating surface of the ulna, 32 1/2 inches.

Circumference of the articulating surface of the lower extremity of the humerus, 35 inches."

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Sun Flower Oil.

It appears by experiment made formerly in this State (Pennsylvania) that a bushel of sun flower seed yields a gallon of oil, and that an acre of ground planted with the seed, at three feet apart, will yield between forty and fifty bushels of the seed. This oil is as mild as sweet oil, and is equally agreeable with it in salads, and as a medicine. It may moreover be used with advantage in paints, varnishes and ointments. From its being in our country, it may always be procured & used in a fresh state. The oil is expressed from the seed in the same manner that cold drawn linseed oil is obtained from flaxseed, and with little trouble. Sweet oil sells for 6 shillings a quart. Should the oil of the sun flower seed sell for only two thirds of that price, the product of an acre of ground, supposing it to yield only 40 bushels of the seed, will be 30 pounds, a sum far beyond the product of ground in any sort of grain. The seed is raised with very little trouble, and grows in land of moderate fertility. It may be gathered and shelled, fit for extraction of the oil, by women and children.—Vermont Intelligencer.

### How to make good Cheese.

To prevent that rancid, nauseous flavor, which is too often prevalent in cheese, even when made of the richest milk, and which otherwise would be delicious, salt the milk as soon as taken from the cows. I mean the evening's milk, which is kept in pans during the night, in order to be mixed with the new morning's milk. The quantity of salt used on this occasion, is about a table spoonful to each gallon of milk, and is generally sprinkled on the bottom of the pan, and the milk poured upon the salt, and they soon become incorporated. This early salting has enabled many dairy women, whose cheese was always before hoven and detestably rancid, now to produce excellent, well flavored cheese, and on farms that had been pronounced totally unfit for the dairy system.—To this small portion of salt, various good effects are attributed by those who use it; they say, it prevents the milk from souring in the hottest nights; that it encourages coagulation, and very much promotes the separation of the curd from the whey, which is a great saving. All dairy women ought also to know, that it is a false idea, and a loss instead of a gain to the proprietor, to rob cheese of a single particle of butter; and for these two reasons—because a pint of cream will produce more than treble the quantity of curd, than a pint of skim milk will give; and because a cheese with all the butter left in it, will lose very little of its weight by keeping, whereas that from which the butter has been taken will lose one third of its original weight.—[Mass. Agricultural Society's Tract.

### Green Peas.

The trouble and cost of preparing ground, bushing and tending Peas, has rendered the saying common, that green Peas are dear eating. A neighbor informs me that he always has green Peas plenty and cheap. He plants five or six peas in each of his potato hills, the vines of which support and keep the Peas from the ground, so that they will spread round and display themselves to the eye and hand of the gatherer; he says neither the roots nor the vines of the Peas do any perceptible injury to the Potatoes. After the Potatoes are planted, Peas may be added and even after the Potatoes have vegetated above ground, the Peas may be put in to equal advantage. So says my neighbor. The trial is easy.

[Bridgeport Courier.

### Caterpillars.

Those vermin beginning to appear on my trees, a neighbor, passing by, said, "I have been told of a simple, and foolish method to destroy them; I but I have no faith."—Well, let us try, says I, and if we keep our own secret, and do not succeed, nobody can laugh at us. We selected three trees, placed a fresh sod, dirt down, in the largest crotches of the trees, below the nest, and in one instance in the largest crotch of the tree. In

a few hours, I found their camp. The second day, they were all in the top of the nest; the 3d day, they were all in the nest; the 4th day, their nest was a comb, all in shivers, and not one to be seen.

### Method of Salting Butter.

Take sugar one part, salt three clear strong salt two parts; beat together, and put by the preparation which take one ounce for every stone of butter, and mix it thoroughly with soon as it is freed from the butter salted in this manner and put down with a little melted butter poured on face, to fill up every little vacancy is put on, will keep good for many years prepared as above is not fit for use at least a fortnight, but then perfectly sound for years.

### Hydrophobia.

"At Udina a poor man was bitten by a dog, and vinegar was given to him instead of a potion ordered by a physician from Padua being applied to the wound, tried the remedy upon a person with the hydrophobia, who was in the town, by making him swallow vinegar in the morning, another at similar dose at night. The sick man rapidly and perfectly. We write to make trial of a remedy, which affords the power of vanquishing one of the most fatal maladies."—Italian paper.

### Fortitude.

BATAVIA, MAY 24.—One of the most remarkable instances of fortitude, occurred in the town of this county, on the 16th inst. and was the hero of misfortune, a mind exceedingly delicate, and determined virtue. It is as follows: Armas Slattus, a piece of chopping that was taken from a tree across a stump, in which situation nearly balanced, the top of the butt; while thus suspended, he cut the tree in two near the stump, was lodged, and while standing upon purpose, he cut so much more space than the under part of the tree that the butt could not split, and at the greatest vibration or separation of parts his foot slipped into the cavity of timber, and remained as firmly fixed as he fell immediately backward, in the lost his axe, but soon recovered and enabled him to hold upon the tree while by the other he drew out his foot and cut a limb with a hook attached the intention of drawing up the tree to the tree to liberate his foot, but his efforts fruitless. He next tried to get in a position to sit upon the tree and lingered hour of assistance; but prevented even the gratification of finding his strength failing fast, and of timely relief, (as no human arm within three quarters of a mile) he only alternative that remained of him from the horrible death of expiring in the air with his head down, and with his knife he deliberately cut his foot from his leg at the ankle joint, his hands and knees bent his course for this posture he crawled a full half mile to his calls for assistance were heard, and to deviate several rods from a direct rivulet, to quench his raging thirst, happy to state that he is like to recover.

### Woodchuck Hunt.

DEERFIELD, Ms. May 28.—Woodchucks appeared in great numbers in this spring. It is well known that they are very mischievous, and occasion great damage to the farmer, by burrowing in his fields, destroying his crops, such as clover, beans, oats, &c. A number of the men of this village formed themselves into a company, and selected Captains, who the purpose of destroying them. The being the day of Massachusetts Election, was appointed to commence hunt; when it appeared that the woodchuck, consisting of ten, and the side of Capt. Seth Shattuck, likewise of ten, had killed 36, and 832, being an excess in the Williams of 140. Mr. Derick Shattuck, side of Capt. Williams, killed 150, and the side of Capt. Seth Shattuck, 138. The company parted at supper, and the evening was spent in mirth. Among other subjects of the relation of the hunters of the woodchuck, of taking the Woodchuck. The trapped, drowned out of their holes, shot. Instances have occurred of four to six young, with two old ones, same hole. But the most frequent taking them is by shooting. The rarely, if ever, ventures far from its hole, and places himself within shot of it. The Woodchuck together with ways approaches the mouth of the den, and there has been some instances of danger, where he is shot dead by the hunter who stands near the entrance of the hole. This hunt has lessened one of the farmers have had reason to believe they are not entirely destroyed, but much thinned. The worms and the now the greatest nuisances from the fer in this vicinity.

### Antiquity.

Some persons employed by the Hill, to make improvements on the hill, situated at the mouth of the river, where once to be seen the remains of a fort built by Sir George Popham in May last, about 15 inches under the earth, an axe, which unquestionably there 210 years; because those of the party, who survived the inclement weather, returned in their ships to England, and there has been no dwelling place, who had lived at, or near the fort since. This axe, being proved by a manufactured article known in the country, has been presented to the Antiquarian Society.—Boston Courier.

### DEATHS.

On board ship *Regulator*, on her way to Boston to Philadelphia, a passenger, Daniel Lehmann, aged 35, a native of the Rhine. He lost his life by a senile apoplexy, which was accompanied with which the coffee was sweetened, and all who partook of it, died. His fate, but was relieved by a flask of which was on board. The flask of which was committed to the examination and committed to the examination.

In Savannah, Capt. John Smith, a Virginian. His death was occasioned by a simple, and foolish method to destroy them; I but I have no faith."—Well, let us try, says I, and if we keep our own secret, and do not succeed, nobody can laugh at us. We selected three trees, placed a fresh sod, dirt down, in the largest crotches of the trees, below the nest, and in one instance in the largest crotch of the tree. In

pair at the loss of his money by